

THREE BARGES SUNK BY HUN SUBMARINE OFF ATLANTIC COAST

Sets Fourth and Tug on Fire
During Shelling That
Lasted an Hour.

POOR MARKSMANSHIP
SAVES LIVES OF CREW

Right Arm of Austrian Torn
Away by Fragment
of Shell.

ATTACK WITHOUT WARNING

Thousands of People Drawn to
Beach to Witness One-Sided Bat-
tle, and Barely Escape.

(By Associated Press.)
ORLEANS, MASS., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges and set a fourth and their tug on fire. The action lasted an hour, and was unchallenged, except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

Of the forty-one persons, including three women and five children, on board, three men—Captain Charles A. Ballew, of the Lanchester, and John Bolovich and John Vitz, Austrian members of the tug crew—were wounded. Bolovich probably lost an arm; Vitz had one hand blown off. Captain A. Ballew was wounded in both arms by shrapnel.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone, but the others were light, being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England.

The attack was without warning, and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast-guard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The drag was heard for miles, and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand of the beach.

The survivors of the tow, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast-guard station, communication with which by telephone, under navy regulations, was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape. The survivors lost all their personal effects and some of them were in their tanks when the U-boat appeared, came ashore in their night clothing.

FIRST SHOT STRIKES

BARGE AMIDSHIPS
The tug Perth Amboy with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat of an estimated length of 200 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later and without warning to the crew, a shell struck the second barge amidships.

The enemy craft doubled up and sank so quick that her crew barely had time to lower their small boat. Captain J. H. Tapley, of the tug, had sounded his whistle as soon as the U-boat was sighted and ordered the barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile, hits on the tug had set her afire, but she stood by her barges as long as she could. The third barge in the line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships, however, appeared to be in the vicinity, and the exhibition of German gunnery went on methodically. Then two hydroplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs, but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air, for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydroplanes. They did not fire, however, and a moment later submerged.

ANES CIRCLE ABOUT

BRIGHTENING THE RAIDERS
The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Scarcely had they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and the barge were in flames and were held where they were by the sunken barge, one of which with a load of stone, made an effective anchor.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in abandoning the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat, intended to carry only five persons, and all the craft were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire.

Several merchant craft were in the vicinity, and, regardless of the menace to themselves, went to the rescue of the crews, and towed the small

Mine Sweepers Find Many at Fire Island

POINT O' WOODS, N. Y., July 21.—A German submarine was sighted about one mile east of the Fire Island Lightship at 7 o'clock Friday evening. It was learned here today that this is regarded as solving the question as to the manner in which the cruiser San Diego was sunk the same day. The lightship is anchored about twelve miles south of Fire Island light.

Many search ships were within wireless call of the lightship, which immediately notified them of the presence of the submarine. A large fleet responded and the hunt for the undersea craft was started.

A fleet of mine sweepers, sent to the vicinity of the San Diego sinking on Saturday morning rounded up a large nest of mines of German make, which were destroyed. The discovery of the mines removed all doubt that one or more submarines had been mine-sweeping off the Fire Island coast for several days.

The torpedo which is accepted here as the cause of the San Diego's death blow, tore its way through the cruiser's engine-room, putting her machinery and wireless out of commission at once.

SHOTS FROM THE DARK AROUSE VIRGINIANS

Obtain Bloodhounds and Follow With
Posse to Carroll County
Border.

LYNCHING NARROWLY AVERTED

After Wild Chase Throughout Night
Negro Is Found Sleeping in House
Surrounded by Dense Woodland.
Placed Under Arrest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., July 21.—Details have come to hand from Patrick County of a narrowly averted lynching as a result of an attack made on four white men a few days ago. The story includes a wild chase across the county, almost to the Carroll County border, by an armed posse behind two bloodhounds, which trailed a negro.

Four men were seeking a bee tree near Vicksburg, when they were shot at four times from the woods. The bullets went crackling through the bushes, and the men sought shelter quickly. Thoroughly outraged, they got into telephone communication with Peter Ford, and asked him to come with a motor car at dusk. A bullet which had buried itself in the bark of a tree, was found, the line of direction thus ascertained, the dogs were sent forward, and before they had gone many feet they broke into a deep baying and tugged at the leash.

From 5 until 6 o'clock in the morning they led the posse through ravines, up and down precipitous places, the farmers having difficulty in keeping up, and many sustained cuts and bruises scrambling through the woods. Finally the dogs came to a clearing, in the center of which was a log cabin. Both bounds ran to the door, and while waiting to be let in, the place was surrounded. As soon as the door opened the dogs bounded in and paused at a bed on which Lee Scott, a negro, was sleeping. Four other men in the room were not molested.

Examination of the premises revealed a heavy revolver with five exploded shells. Some of the members of the posse were outspoken for immediate retaliation, but Sheriff Tatum calmed them, and Scott was taken back to Vicksburg, and later bound over to court. He admitted being in the vicinity, so the police say, of Vicksburg, on the afternoon of the shooting, but denied having fired at the four men.

GENERAL PERSHING REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF 17,000

Enemy's Resistance Is Broken Between
the Aisne and Marne by
Americans.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totaled by actual count 17,000, General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday. Capture of 560 guns also is announced.

Breaking down the resistance of the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne, American troops have continued their advance and taken many additional prisoners, says General Pershing's communique for yesterday received today by the War Department. The communique follows:

"Section A—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance, taking many additional prisoners.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

Despite counterattacks and rear-guard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Courmelles, Roset, St. Aibin and Maubry had been entered by the Americans before 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

Indian First Amherst Victim.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 21.—The first Amherst County man in the army casualty list from France was an Indian, Silah D. Branham. The soldier, a selectman, came from a small settlement of Indians in the heart of Amherst County, which has preserved its identity since the settlement of the county by the white man.

GERMANS WILL TRY TO STAND ON VESLE

Washington Rejoices at Report
of Piercing of Enemy
Line.

WITHDRAWAL MAY BE ROUT

Allies Will Capture as Many
Prisoners as They Lost in
Marne Drive.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Further reinforcement of the Marne salient boundaries is expected within a few days by military experts here. It is pointed out that the desperate fighting by the Germans to the north of Chateau-Thierry and on the line to the east gives every evidence of being rear-guard engagements carried on by picked German units.

The feeling is general here that the close of this week will see the German line attempting to hold a new line on the Vesle River. Some experts would not be surprised if the allies forced them to give up the entire salient and resume the line on the Chemin-des-Dames, to the north of the Aisne River.

The dispatches reporting the possible piercing of the German line to the northwest of Chateau-Thierry were received here with joy. Officials pointed out that the report may presage the capture of Oulchy-le-Chateau, which commands the railroad along the Ourcq River, and possession of which would force the Germans to abandon all territory to the south of Arras, on the Ourcq.

That a movement back to the line of this railroad probably is under way is evidenced by the fact that the Franco-American forces have taken Chateau-Thierry, apparently without great loss of life. Military experts today stated that the report bearing upon the menace by the allies to the high-way connecting Soissons and Reims, Tardenois is of great significance, as control of this highway at any point would prevent the German forces from establishing a new line on Brez, Armentieres, Villers-sur-Pe and to the northeast to Rheims.

In other words, there is great reason now to hope that the shirt-sleeved establishment, aided by the British and French, have done forward with such dash and momentum that the Germans will lose far more than the front of the salient on the Marne.

ALLIES HAVE ALREADY

TAKEN 25,000 PRISONERS

If the allies should force the Germans to retire to the line they held previous to May 27, it would mean that they would retake from the enemy a salient thirty miles deep and about 1,000 square miles in area. The generally accepted theory has been held among military experts that in driving their line to the Marne in the fighting of May and June, the Germans took 50,000 prisoners. It would appear that already the allies have taken about half that number in their counterdrive.

Should it prove that the Franco-American forces have pierced the German lines, the German withdrawal may take on the semblance of a rout, in which case the number of prisoners would increase rapidly.

There is every reason to believe that before the Germans have again re-established their line on the Champagne front, the allies will have taken enough prisoners to offset those lost since May 27 if the number taken by the Italians on the Piave are included.

There can be little doubt that the best German reserve troops have been rushed to meet the sweep of the Americans upon Oulchy-le-Chateau. If the town should fall to the Americans, and they could throw a line two miles to the southeast, the railroad line being used by the forces falling back from Chateau-Thierry would be broken. It would appear that if the Germans can get their forces out of the Marne region without heavy losses in killed and prisoners, they will have accomplished one of the most remarkable retreats of the war.

The exact obstacles facing the Americans in their effort to cut off the retreat of these forces cannot be known, however. High ground on each side of the railroad line gives assurance that it is undoubtedly strongly guarded.

CONTRACTS GIVEN CHINA GREAT DIPLOMATIC STROKE

Official Just Back From Orient Declares
It Will Cement the Friendship
With United States.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States is looking far ahead in its war preparations, and does not propose to have its motives misunderstood.

A consistent policy of friendship, open-handed generosity and real aid for the small nations will soon give the right impression, it is believed.

R. B. Mauchan, a noted Scotch engineer, who has lived in China for the last thirty years, and who for fourteen years has been in the government service as head of the great shipyard at Shanghai, believes the letting of contracts for ships in China was a master stroke of diplomacy and will have a far-reaching effect.

"The action of the United States Shipping Board in awarding a huge contract to the Shanghai yard is going to produce remarkable results for America in China," said Mr. Mauchan today.

Every Man Must Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Every able-bodied man in California, regardless of age or wealth, must work during the war. An order to this effect was issued today by the State Council of Defense.

BAKER WANTS RIGHT TO CALL 5,000,000

Military Authorities Working
Out New Man-Power
Program.

WILL EXTEND DRAFT AGES

Likely to Be Raised to Thirty-
Five or Forty
Years.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Early in September the Secretary of War will submit to Congress a new man-power measure providing for such extensions of the draft age and such other modifications of the selective service act as will put the government in command of substantially 5,000,000 men.

Details of this new military program are being worked out by the general staff, the War College and the higher civilian officials of the War Department. No announcement of the conclusion already reached has been made, and the plan itself will not be officially divulged until it is laid before the committees of the House and Senate.

But certain definite facts regarding the situation can be stated even now, facts which form the basis for the policy of the War Department and which will guide the committee in the recommendations which he will make to Congress, as promised by him more than a month ago. It was this promise of a new man-power program which influenced the House and Senate to defer action upon pending legislation affecting the selective service act.

In the first place, it now seems necessary that the War Department be placed in a position to call for as many as 5,000,000 men for military service. If such a number should be required to effect the defeat of Germany, then so large a number of men cannot be used immediately, goes without saying, and it may never be necessary to call all of them, but many of Mr. Baker's advisers are convinced that the authority should be given without delay to summon them to arms.

It is the fixed purpose of the secretary, however, to regulate the draft processes that as little disturbance as possible will take place in the industrial system of the country and that, to call, with particular reference to dependency, will be affected as slightly as the exigencies of the military situation will permit. And it is with these two important considerations in mind that the military authorities are working out the new plan.

In order to make 5,000,000 or even 4,000,000 available for duty in the army, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the draft ages be extended, and there is strong reason for believing that the War Department will renew its original recommendation that the age limit be lowered as well as raised. When the first draft plan was submitted to Congress it provided that all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight years be registered. Congress overruled this by fixing the ages from twenty-one to thirty-one years.

The new plan will probably provide that the age limit be extended to forty years, although there is strong military advice in favor of fixing the older limit at thirty-five or thirty-six years, on the ground that few men beyond that age are physically fit for the strenuous work in the army. But if Congress wishes to raise the limit to forty or even to forty-five, there will be no serious objection to such legislation on the part of the War Department.

It is morally certain that the administration, however, will urgently insist that the age limit be lowered to twenty years and perhaps to nineteen. Not only do the younger men make better soldiers, both from the standpoint of physique and discipline, but a much smaller percentage of them are engaged in essential war work or have dependent members of their families to support. For these reasons it may be expected that Secretary Baker will again call upon Congress to lower the age limit.

If class A-1 under the draft is to be made to provide 5,000,000 men or anything like that number, it will be absolutely necessary to enroll not only youths nineteen and twenty years old, but every man beyond thirty-one who might qualify for that classification. This has been shown clearly by experience under the present selective service act.

A total of 10,700,000 men registered under the original law. This seemed at the time to provide an almost inexhaustible reservoir of man power for army-making purposes. But it has not worked out that way at all. In the first place, 1,000,000 of these men were aliens, and were immediately exempted from service, although many of them have since been drafted by their own governments. A total of 553,000 were at once excused from military duty on the ground that they were skilled laborers engaged in vital industries. About 400,000 more were exempted as Federal, State, county and municipal employees.

When the classifications were completed it was found that 3,700,000 more of the registrants had been dropped, which entitled them to deferred positions in the draft. In all, somewhat more than 6,000,000 of the 10,700,000 registrants were either exempted outright or given deferred classification, leaving approximately 4,000,000 subject to call. But of that number, 30 per cent were found to be physically disqualified for active military duty.

ONLY 2,500,000 MEN

FOUND AVAILABLE

At the outside, therefore, no more than 2,500,000 have been found available in all respects for service, or somewhat more than 10 per cent of the total enrollment. Including the July calls 1,955,354 men have been called to the colors under the selective

(Continued on Second Page.)

ENEMY ABANDONS CHATEAU-THIERRY

American Casualty List Reaches 12,716;
Process of Cabling Names Is Very Slow

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 983 during the week, compared with 447 the previous week, and aggregated 12,716 with the inclusion of to-day's army list of 199 and the marine corps list of twenty-six.

While the week's total casualties were the largest announced for any week since American troops have been on the battle front, it is unlikely that any of the casualties which have resulted from the heavy fighting in which the Americans have been participating since last Monday are included in the totals. The process of transmitting the names by cable from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France and the notifying of relatives in this country after a careful checking up of the records, is slow.

In the 12,716 casualties total deaths, including 201 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 5,100; army men, 4,421; marines, 679. The wounded aggregated 6,641; army men, 5,817; marines, 1,124. Those missing, including missing prisoners, total 675; army men, 593; marines, 82.

Of the week's increase, 781 were army men and 202 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 427, compared with 259 the previous week; the wounded numbered 465, compared with 307 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners 91, compared with 81 the previous week. The army casualties summary as officially announced follows: army, 4,421; missing, 593; total to date, 10,831.

The marine casualties summary as officially announced follows: deaths, 679; wounded, 1,124; in hands of enemy, 4; missing, 78; total to date, 1,885.

Officers included in the marine corps summary were: deaths, 25; wounded, 29; missing, 1. The army summary does not state the number of officers.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS JOIN IN HUGE RELIEF PLAN

New League Proposes to Extend
Financial Aid to New
Nation.

LEADING MEN TAKE PART

Executive Chairman Claims That
Allies Owe These Fighting Men a
Debt Which Will Be Difficult to
Repay.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Steps were taken today by a committee of distinguished Americans to form the 1,500,000 Czechoslovaks in the United States into a national relief body. Among those on the committee, which met at the national relief committee offices, are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Mrs. William Astor Chanler, H. J. Whigham, Louis Wiley, Gertrude Atherton, John Moffat, Harrison Rhodes, Mrs. John Magee, Charles Hanson Towne and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar.

At the head of the organization, which will be known as the Czechoslovak League, is Thomas J. Marsyk, commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak army, and president of the Czechoslovak National Council. He is the head of the Czechoslovak nation, the firm establishment of which is one of the allied aims. The new league proposes to extend financial assistance to the 1,500,000 Czechoslovaks battling for the allies in Siberia, France and Italy. Mr. Moffat, who is to be the executive chairman of the new league, said to-night:

"The allies owe to the Czechoslovaks a debt which it will be difficult to repay. The fighting men, though born under Austrian domination, have, at the sacrifice of everything near and dear to men, thrown off the yoke of the oppressor, and have realized the democratic ideals which have for generations actuated them.

"Just at this moment, when the forces of the allies are menaced by the situation in Russia, the help of this race in Siberia, in overthrowing the enemy and in guarding supplies intended for allied use, cannot be overestimated."

MAJOR ROOSEVELT SHOT THROUGH LEG BELOW KNEE

Declared Wound Will Keep Him Out
of the Firing Line for
Several Days.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 21.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.'s wound, news of which was cabled yesterday from France by his wife to Colonel Roosevelt, his father, here, will probably not keep the young soldier from the firing line many weeks, according to a second cable received to-night by the Colonel from his daughter-in-law, as follows:

"Ted has clean bullet wound through leg below the knee. Blake's hospital lay below the knee. No danger."

The major's wife is engaged in Red Cross hospital work in Paris. It is assumed from her message that her husband will recuperate in her Paris home.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

Airplane Goes Into Tail Spin, and Two
Instructors Are Crushed
to Death.

(By Associated Press.)
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, July 21.—Lieutenant Robert V. Snyder, of Elmira, N. Y., and Lieutenant Otis J. Tanner, of Moorhead, Minn., were killed instantly today near Benbrook in a 1,000-foot fall from an airplane, which went into a tail spin. Both were instructors at Caruthers Field.

T. R. SETTLES LIBEL SUIT

He and William Barnes Decided to
Divide the Costs
Equally.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Colonel Roosevelt, it was learned today, will pay part of the costs of the libel suit in which he defeated William Barnes, of Albany, here two years ago. Permission was granted Barnes to appeal the case, but he and Colonel Roosevelt have reached an agreement to divide the cost upon the abandonment of the proposed appeal, it was declared.

ALLIED AIR FORCES PLAY LEADING ROLE IN MARNE FIGHTING

French, American, Italian
and British Troops Make
Important Gains.

HEIGHTS OF LA CROIX
AND GRISOLLES TAKEN

St. Euphrase and Boilly, South-
west of Rheims, Also
Captured.

ENEMY RETIRES EVERYWHERE

Allies Win Back Nearly All Terri-
tory Lost in Recent
Drive.

(By Associated Press.)

Important gains by the French, American, Italian and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Rheims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the War Office last night. The heights east of La Croix and Grissoles have been taken, a considerable section of Chateau-Thierry has been cleared of the Germans, and St. Euphrase and Boilly, southwest of Rheims, have been captured.

Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire sixty-mile front, running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops, and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne have been blotted out under the counterattacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

GERMANS ARE DRIVEN BACK

NORTH OF CHATEAU-THIERRY

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the advanced troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Ourcq Valley, the French are making good progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-le-Dume, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing these southwestern of Rheims, and they have been forced to fall back. In the Courton wood, the Ardennes Valley and near St. Euphrase, notwithstanding their desperate resistance. The number of British operating with the allied forces in this region is not known. The first announcement that they were in the action was made Saturday night, and doubtless they represent a portion of the great reserve that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line in an endeavor to make secure the victories already won and enlarge them.

With the capture of Chateau-Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes increasingly hazardous, and it is not improbable that when stock is finally taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be taken to have been taken by the allied troops. Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians of General Pershing's men, the aborigines taking a prominent part in characteristic Western fashion in scouting in the Marne region.

In none of the other theaters except the Soissons-Rheims salient is there any fighting of great moment in progress. The British in Northern France and Flanders are continuing their daily patrol encounters and taking prisoners, while the guns of both the Germans and the British are keeping up their reciprocal bombardment.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES

PARIS, July 21.—The Germans have been thrown back four and a half